FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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"THEY BIDE THEIR TIME."

We acknowledge the receipt of several letters from subscribers in the country, North and South, inquiring of us "*What are the Whigs doing?*" and "*What are the Whigs going to do?*" Our quadrennial political year having run through a quarter of its course, and other parties being astir—one of them indeed having placed its Presidential candidate in the field—it is not unnatural that the old unswerving Whigs of the country should begin to feel desirous to learn something of the feelings and intentions of their brother Whigs throughout the Union. We regret that we are not prepared to give any decisive response to the inquiries of our country friends. The expressions of opinion from faithful old Whig organs or from local consultations have as yet been too limited to furnish any distinct clue to the future. It is, therefore, at present more easy to answer the first interrogatory of our friends than the second. The time will come, doubtless, and that ere long, when the party, if "few are fearless still," will raise their standard and rally round it a united power, "prepared to throw their whole weight on the side which justice to their principles and the best interests of the country shall dictate;" a power which will be felt and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land. For the present, therefore, we can say but little more than that "they bide their time;" and this, we take it, is the best thing they can for awhile do—remaining uncommitted until time shall lift the curtain of the future a little higher, then meet in convention and decide upon a common course of action. It is due to our readers, however, to give them the slight indications of Whig sentiments and views which have as yet appeared. The first is found in the proceedings of a public meeting in the great Whig county of Augusta, in Virginia, which we have been officially requested to insert; the second is an article from the steady and able old Whig journal, the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. These we submit to our inquiring friends as furnishing all the light which we have on the subject at present. The Whigs of the steadfast Maryland line are to meet on the 29th instant for consultation. That meeting will be followed perhaps by others, and all be succeeded probably by a convention of the fathers in general council. When they shall have spoken, the course of the National Intelligencer will be marked out.—*National Intelligencer.*

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 3.

Major Buford's Kansas Companies.—Major Buford has arrived in this city with 75 men, and has been joined here by Capt. Bell's Company of 29. They were greeted with an enthusiastic public reception, and some of our citizens joined their ranks. They will probably leave Montgomery with at least 200 men.

Election in Leavenworth, K. T.—Last week there was an election in Leavenworth for a council-man. The contest was strictly between the pro-slavery and black republican parties. Beck, the pro-slavery candidate, was elected by 102 majority. Great rejoicing followed, as prior events had left some doubt whether Leavenworth was or was not a pro-slavery town. This election settles the question.

The Imperial Baby has been christened, and his name is Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph—Napoleon and Louis, after his father; Eugene, Jean, after the Pope, who is to be his godfather, and Joseph in compliment to his intended godmother, the Queen of Sweden, whose name is Josephine.

Marriage of the Princess Royal of England.—We are authentically advised that the Princess Royal of England and heir-apparent to the throne, now in the sixteenth year of her age, is betrothed to Prince Frederick of Prussia, a young gentleman some nine years her senior; and that they will be married probably in the course of the current year.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The total receipts at all the ports amount to 2,903,165 bales, against 1,979,453 last year. Increase 923,712.

A writer in the Boston Courier nominates Mr. Choate for the Presidency.

When has a man enough? Never till he gets a little more. A very good story of old embargo times and the war of 1812 was told us the other day. Under the impulse of the removal of the embargo, there was a sudden rise in the value of property, and such a demand for it that merchandise was sometimes carried off from vessels before the owners arrived at their places of business, and the parties taking it came in afterward to say that they were at the owners' mercy, and must pay what they chose to ask. A brig was lying in Boston harbor, which had come up new from Plymouth just before the embargo was laid, and was now in good condition, fit for sea. The Plymouth owner thought it was a good time to sell the brig, and sent up his son for the purpose, telling him to demand eight thousand dollars for her, and not to take less than six. John went to Boston, found how things were going, sold the brig in a moment, and hurried home, elated with his bargain. As he neared the house, he saw the old gentleman marching up and down the piazza, and presently rushing out to meet his son and hear the result of the sale.

"Have you sold the brig, John?"

"Yes, father, you may be sure of that."

"For how much, John?"

"For ten thousand dollars!"

"Ten thousand dollars!" cried the old man, with staring eyes, at hearing a price more than double what the vessel cost. "Ten thousand dollars! I'll bet you've sold her to some swindler who don't care what the price is, and never means to pay his notes."

"Notes, did you say, father? Why, there's no note in the case. I got the money and put it in the bank; draw, and you'll get it."

The old man's excitement suddenly cooled, and as the ruling passion rose in its place, he said,

"I say, John, couldn't you have got a *leetle more?*"

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1856.

CAUTION.—We learn from a gentleman who came down in the Salem stage on last evening, that there was quite a panic at Carthage as he passed there yesterday in regard to the Banks. It was caused by a passenger in the up trip of the Stage, on Monday night, reporting there that the Bank of Clarendon had failed, and that all the other banks would also fail. He said that a broker had been here and drawn out $40,000 from the Bank of Clarendon, *all it had*, so he said, and that the Bank had consequently failed. Our informant, who is a well known leading business man of this town, and a large stockholder and a Director in the Bank of Clarendon, was able to quiet the excitement, by assuring the people that he had left Fayetteville only on the preceding Saturday, in the stage with the said broker, and knew that the whole story was false.

People had been offering Clarendon notes at 25 per cent. discount, and one man was about giving $300 in those notes for a pair of mules, not worth half the money.

The impudent author of this mischief ought to be brought to punishment, if possible. We know not who he is, nor was he known at Carthage, as it was in the night when he passed through. But he has probably carried his false and slanderous reports farther into the interior, where they may do a vast deal of mischief before the truth can overtake them.

We assure our readers that there is not a shadow of foundation for the vile fabrications of this person; but that our banks are fully able and willing to redeem their notes in gold and silver, whenever presented.

As for the Bank of Clarendon, we have ascertained on inquiry, that it has, this morning, in specie and Northern exchange, (which is more valuable than specie,) the large amount of $169,987 45—quite sufficient for a new bank, of small capital. The public will see that the broker, even if he had drawn $40,000, still left a little behind. Instead of $40,000, however, his demand was $2,729, which was paid, of course.

THE FAYETTEVILLE BONDS.—By reference to the proceedings of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, published in our advertising columns, it will be seen that very proper measures have been adopted to meet the interest, and eventually the principal, of the $100,000 in bonds issued as a subscription to the Western Rail Road. The taxes laid for that purpose will produce about $7,000 per annum, of which about $1000 will be appropriated to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds at their maturity 20 years hence.

For ourselves, we have no idea that this tax will be required for a longer period than two or three years, for by that time the road will be in operation, and paying dividends,—we think more than enough to meet both the interest and the principal. But, as that may be considered uncertain—as all things in the future are, more or less—the Commissioners have nobly done their duty by providing for any contingency. The tax can be easily repealed when it is no longer needed.

FOUNDRY ON DEEP RIVER.—Our attention has been called to the vast importance, to this place, to its Western Rail Road, and to the Deep River country, of the proposition now before Congress on the motion of Mr. Branch, the Representative of the Raleigh District, to establish a National Foundry in the Coal and Iron region of Chatham County. We understand that there is great hope that Congress will lend a favorable ear to the proposition, and that to further it, the citizens of our town should exert themselves to the utmost of their ability. In the language of a correspondent who has taken an active part in the movement,—"It is vastly important to Fayetteville, and would make the Western rail road *certain* of completion in a very short time. Such an addition to the capital now employed in developing the mineral wealth of that region, is very, very important. Several millions would be appropriated, and as the articles manufactured at the Foundry would be required elsewhere, it would make all the present and contemplated means of transport, (river, rail roads, &c.) not only certain of rapid completion, but would furnish the certainty of their being well sustained in future, and the stock in each very valuable." We learn that Pennsylvania is endeavoring to induce Congress to locate the Foundry within her borders; but that it is believed the Committee will give our State the preference if we take proper steps to furnish the requisite information as to its capabilities.

Let us, therefore, go earnestly to work about it. There is a dawn of a better day before us, if we are true to ourselves.

FOR THE SENATE.—John D. Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick, is the Democratic candidate for Senator from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

PRECEPT VS. PRACTICE.—The Petersburg Express has the following paragraph:

"*Forgetful Judge.*—The Milton (N. C.) Chronicle relates the case of a Judge in Alamance county who, a few moments after charging the grand jury particularly with regard to the small note law, came off the bench and in paying a debt, gave his creditor some $2 bills."

We would wager something that the Judge referred to is a modern "Democrat,"—after the Standard fashion—who regards the "new law" against small notes as intended only to affect common people.

THE STANDARD ON CURRENCY.—In yesterday's Standard we find the following article:

The Observer—The Currency.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 3d instant, propounds the following questions to the Standard in relation to the Bank of Fayetteville:

"If the bank charter has been violated, is it not the duty of the Executive to have the bank prosecuted, and the majesty of the "new law" respected? Is not the (Democratic) Executive in fault for not at once executing the law? Should not the attacks of the Standard be directed against Gov. Bragg, instead of the Observer?"

We presume the Observer has reference to the 25th section of chapter 26 of the Revised Code, which directs that "whenever it may be deemed proper by the General Assembly, or by the Governer, or Attorney General," to institute proceedings against corporations for non-user or abuse of franchises, "the Attorney General, in behalf of the State, shall file an information in the Supreme Court," &c. This is a general law. It is more than probable that but for a clause in the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, there would *now* be no necessity for the enquiry of the Observer. By the 15th section of the charter referred to, it is provided—

"That whenever the Legislature may be of opinion that the charter of the corporation hereby granted, shall have been violated, it may be lawful, by joint resolution, to direct the Attorney General, with such assistant counsel as the Gov. or the Legislature may think proper to engage, to issue a writ of *scire facias*, returnable before the Judges of the Supreme Court, calling upon said corporation to show cause why the charter hereby granted shall not be forfeited—subject to the same proceedings as are now prescribed by law as in cases of other corporations."

Now the Editors of the Observer were aware of the existence of this section. They know that under it, as a part of the contract between the State and the Bank of Fayetteville, the Governor has no power to proceed against the bank—that it is not made his duty to do so; and that proceedings can only be had as the result of the action of the Legislature "by joint resolution." Wherefore, then, the charge that "the (Democratic) Executive" is "in fault?" He has nothing to do with it, and there is no one better informed of the fact than the Observer. So the three questions of the Observer fall to the ground.

This is one specimen of the *fairness* with which the Observer is discussing the question of the currency."

We congratulate the Standard on its return to common sense, and take credit to ourselves for its conversion. It has most thoroughly demolished its former position,—just as we expected it would when we asked the questions above as to the Governor's action in the premises.

According to the Standard (as quoted above) neither the Governor nor the Attorney General can institute proceedings against the Bank of Fayetteville. Such proceedings, by the contract with the Bank, must come from the Legislature *only*, and from the Legislature only in a particular, specified form.

Now the Bank has been issuing small notes since 1849. Since that time there have been three sessions of the Legislature. No proceedings have been directed. It is evident then, *according to the Raleigh Standard*, that in the opinion of the Legislature the course of the Bank has been strictly legal—and that the "new law" must have been passed without their knowledge or consent, for they have expressly agreed (see Standard's extract from Charter) to take proceedings against the Bank only in a specified manner.

The Standard has heretofore manifested its contempt for the "new law" by open violation of it. It has now admitted its invalidity. It has also admitted that the Legislature does not regard the issue of small notes as a violation of the Bank Charter. These are all the points at issue between us, and the necessity for further discussion of the question is at an end. We welcome the Standard as a valuable auxiliary in the effort to have this obnoxious "new law" repealed.

Under the circumstances we shall not repeat sundry questions in last Thursday's Observer, which the Standard has not yet found leisure to answer. We have no doubt that its answers when made will be quite as satisfactory as the article which we take from it to-day, *provided only* that the Superior Court for some neighboring County is in session at the time.

But there is a position assumed by the Standard, above, to which we enter our dissent. The 15th section of the charter reserves to the Legislature the right to institute proceedings in case of violation of the charter, and the Standard contends that the Governor has therefore nothing to do with the matter. This must be a mistake. The general law on "Corporations," as existing when the bank was chartered and now, gives equal power to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the Attorney General, to institute such proceedings. The following is its language (see Revised Statutes, edition of 1837, page 120:)—

"Whenever it may be deemed proper by the legislature of this State, or the governor or attorney general for the time being, that a judicial inquiry shall be instituted to ascertain whether any corporation by non-user or abuser of its franchises, has incurred a forfeiture of its charter, or has been dissolved by the surrender of its franchises, or any other mode, it shall be lawful for the attorney general, in behalf of the State, to file an information either in the supreme court, or in the superior court of law," &c.

That the charter does not revoke the power of the Governor and the Attorney General, we think is evident, not only from "the reason of the thing," but from the absurdity which such a construction would involve, of making the Legislature enact that *no one but the Legislature* shall have the power to institute proceedings against the bank for a violation of its charter. That surely cannot be the law. On the contrary, we suppose that not only the Legislature, the Governor and the Attorney General may and ought, but that any individual in the State has the right to institute such proceedings. If that be so, it is peculiarly the duty of the Governor, as the highest Executive authority, and the Attorney General, as the highest law officer of the States, to institute such proceedings.

That our view is correct, even Judge Saunders establishes in his Wayne charge, elsewhere noticed. He says that the Bank is liable to indictment in "any county to which they may send their notes." If so, any body, besides the Legislature, has authority to proceed against it.

JUDGE SAUNDERS ON SMALL NOTES.—The Raleigh Standard publishes the following as the substance of Judge Saunders's charge to the Grand Jury at the recent Term of Wayne Superior Court:—

"He said he felt it to be his duty to charge them on the subject of our currency. He said it had been the settled policy of the Legislature, for the last thirty years, to give the public a sound bank currency founded on gold and silver. To this end the Legislature had, in 1816, passed what has been termed the due-bill act, prohibiting the circulation of small due bills. In 1830 they passed the act forbidding the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. In 1836-'7, by the Revised Statutes, this prohibition was made general, except in cases where special authority had been given to issue notes of a less denomination. In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less. The Merchants' Bank of Newbern was chartered and restricted to five dollars. The other banks that had been chartered were limited to nothing less than three dollars. In 1848 the Bank of Fayetteville was charged with the general power of banking, omitting by oversight the restrictive clause of three dollars; and, as the bank thought, giving them the power of issuing any note at their option—but, as others thought, leaving them under the general five dollar act. In 1850 the Legislature amended the charter by authorizing the bank to issue notes as the other banks. This amendment the stockholders refused to accept, and they continue to issue one and two dollar bills. At the last session, the Legislature endeavored to restore the five dollar law as far as they had the power. In all new charters they restored the five dollar restriction, and in the general law forbid the issuing of any bank bill of a less denomination than five dollars, except in cases where special power to issue less had been given. No such special power had been given to the Bank of Fayetteville; and for every note that bank had issued since the first of January last, the President and directors are liable to indictment, and may be indicted in any County to which they may send their notes. This opinion the Judge said he expressed on the authority of one of the highest judicial tribunals of a sister State. He said he was particular, because it was important that the question should be settled by the Supreme Court. If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session on the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act. If the Legislature intended to substitute these small bills for gold and silver, let them say so, and take off the restriction from the other banks, and let them all stand on the same footing. The Judge concluded by saying, that if he was in error as to the law there was a higher tribunal which stood ready to correct the error."

We desire to speak of the Judicial authorities of our State with great respect, because it is of the highest importance to maintain the dignity as well as the supremacy of the Law and its expounders. But we are sorry to say that we think Judge Saunders, in the above Charge, has gone much beyond the bounds of his duty and his right, and has thereby justified criticism. How, for instance, does a Judge upon the Bench learn that the Legislature, in passing a law, "omitted" any thing "by oversight"? It is his sworn duty, we take it, to administer the law *as it is*, and not to tell Juries what *he thinks* the Legislature ought to have made it. Neither, in our opinion, does he occupy a very dignified or impartial position when he suggests to the Legislature, in a certain contingency, to put the other banks on a footing with the Bank of Fayetteville, as to the right to issue small notes. That, we apprehend, is where the shoe pinches some people. But if, in Judge Saunders's opinion, small notes are an evil, one would suppose that he would be anxious to restrain the evil within as narrow bounds as possible. Instead of which, if one bank has the right, he is for claiming it for all the others, so that, while the State is to be deluged with the evil, other banks may share in the profits! This is a very noticeable regard for the welfare of the other banks, whatever it may be as to the welfare of the community, according to the Judge's idea of its welfare.

It may perhaps be considered assuming in plain people like us to question the correctness of a Judge's opinion, but yet we venture to believe, that if ever a decision shall be made on two points, it will be found that he is in error in the assertion that the law of 1830, forbidding the circulation of foreign bank notes under $3, was "made general," so as to forbid the circulation of *any* bank notes under $3, by the Revised Statutes of 1836-'7. Precisely the same words are used in 1837 as in 1830, and it is evident that only the same thing was enacted.

The second point we allude to as erroneous, is where he says,

"If the bank had the power to issue these small notes, they had the power to issue five and ten cent notes, as the act of the last session in the Revised Code, repeals the due-bill act."

Quere: Does the Standard get its editorials from the Judge, or the Judge his law from the Standard? The identity is striking.

There is still another point in which the Judge has suffered himself to fall into a palpable mistake. He says,

"In the charter of the old State Bank and the renewal of the Cape Fear Bank, this special authority had been given to these banks to issue as low as three dollars, but nothing less."

Now the 14th section of the charter of the old State Bank is in these words: "That no note shall be issued by the State Bank of North Carolina for a less sum than *one* dollar." (See Laws of N. C. chapter 188, page 1180.)

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A dry goods firm in New York has just built a store, 160 by 58 feet, 5 stries high, with vaults extending not only under the entire building but under the streets also, the cost of which was a fraction less than $100,000. It has a marble front on three streets, 276 feet in all, the marble alone costing $30,000. The main floor is in one immense room, 160 by 58 feet, with only a row of light iron columns passing through it, to sustain the upper floor. In this store is displayed merchandize the value of which may be imagined when it is known that the proprietors have applied for insurance to the amount of $1,200,000, besides $100,000 on the building and rents. The upper floors have been leased for ten years at $16,000 a year, and $20,000 a year has been refused for the lower part of the house.

We think this is going it at rather a rapid pace. It should doubtless console us all to know, that all this splendor is produced and sustained by the country merchants in the first instance, and by their customers, we the people, in the end.

Many houses in New York pay more each year, by way of expenses, than would make what we are in the habit of regarding as a large fortune in this part of the world. $20,000 a year for rent, $20,000 for clerk hire, and $20,000 for the personal expenses of one of two proprietors, are items in the amount. Then come insurance and a hundred other small items, which would run the amount up towards $100,000.

And probably the men who keep $1,200,000 of goods, sell two or three millions worth a year, and pay all these enormous expenses, are not actually worth a net capital of $200,000. It is pretty well understood that a house in New York will buy and sell, on credit, every year, about ten times as much as it is worth.

Plank Road.—The Plank Road between this place and Warsaw will be completed in less than a week, so we learn, and the travelling then, between this place and Warsaw, will be made easy by stage or otherwise.—*Clinton Independent.*

New Counterfeit.—Fives on the Merchants' Bank, Newbern, North Carolina, are in circulation in and about Pittsburg. The vignette is an Indian, and a female on the right end.

A new steamer for the Collins line, called the Adriatic, was launched at New York on Monday last, in the presence of 50,000 people. She is an immense ship.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Large Robbery.—The store of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., was robbed this morning of diamonds to the value of $30,000. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by an employee, who has since disappeared.

Not Bad.—A writer in one of the Western papers on School discipline says: "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys *smart.*"

"Mr. Beecher said that if twenty-five rifles could be raised on the spot, he would pledge twenty-five more from Plymouth Church."

Report of the New Haven Kansas Meeting.

It has happened of old, from political jobs,
That churches were rifled by fanatic mobs;
But the tables are turned, by the strangest of lurches,
And mobs are now rifled by fanatic churches.

MARRIED,

In Sampson Co., on 3d inst. by D. A. Bizzell, Esq., Mr. R. J. ALLEN, to Miss JANE MONK, all of Sampson County, N. C.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of the late Moab Carr, aged 75 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, 9th inst., Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for W Booth, P Taylor, J W Baker, Moffitt & Brown, J C Pfhol, J & J W Clinard, Boner & Crist, G W Lawrence, A A Leach, C Black, Mrs J A Hurt, F L Gorrell, W McIntyre, J C Poe, F Fries, J H Pritchett, T B Tyson, H & E J Lilly, P P Johnson, S T Hawley, T J Johnson, S M Thomas, Mrs C A Brown.

C F Line, 8th inst., Str Flora McDonald, and E Belo, with goods for E N Moffitt, J M Worth & Son, J & E Kerner, Morrison, Richardson & Co, Yadkin Co, J M & W Roper, Morning, Coble & Co. Smitherman & Spencer, J Worth & Sons, Low & McDaniel, Alston & Lassiter, Moss & Parker, E Belo, W A Lash, Houston & Overby, T B Tyson, S Johnson, Horney & Lawrence, C W Andrews, S J Hinsdale, Elkin Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Transou & Bros, Deep River Co, A Curry, G W Williams & Co, A & M Chamness, J J Leach, J A Womack, S Hughes, A A McKethan, C F & D R Nav Co, Vestal & Watson, H A London, S C Smith, L W Gorrell, Hon J D Toomer, S Young, R K Smith, L J Lockamer, E Bryan, J A Worth, J Long, J Sundy, Dr J F Kron, L Lynch.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.—Schr. Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly. 6.—Schrs. E G Otis fm Newbern, M Isabella fm Baltimore, Pearl and Kate fm Jacksonville. 7.—Schrs. Adele fm N York, Harvest fm Boston. 8.—Schrs. J S Wilson, D C Hulse, A J DeRosset, John. West Wind, and J Holmes fm N York, J J Spencer fm Philad.

The Indiana Women vs. Free Whiskey.—In Princeton, Gibson county, Ind., on Saturday last, the women took the law into their own hands and "cleaned out" every groggery in the town. They had previously given the liquor sellers ten days' notice to quit the traffic. They numbered some two hundred. All the liquor they could find, including the bottles, demijohns and barrels in which it was found, was destroyed. Six doggeries were visited, and it was thought that property to the amount of $1000 was destroyed.—*Louisville Journal.*

C. BLACK
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,
Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.
Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 98*3m

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.
Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

New Spring Goods!
McARN & LILLY
ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of
DRY GOODS
Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,
will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of
CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.
All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.
April 3. 93*tf
P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

GROCERIES.
15 SACKS prime Rio Coffee,
11 bbls. crushed and Coffee Sugar,
6 " Rye Whiskey,
3 " N. E. Rum,
5 boxes Bar Soap,
480 lbs. No. 1 Cheese,
160 " Extra Gunpowder and Imperial Tea,
2 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar,
Just received and for sale by WM. BOW,
Foot of Haymount.
April 4, 1856. 93*2t

THE WAR WILL END!
NEW GOODS AT LAURINBURGH.
THE Subscribers having recently located at this place for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business, would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of this community to call and examine their beautiful and well selected Stock of
SPRING GOODS.
And in so doing, we hope that we shall be able to convince you that it will be to your interest, as well as ours, to confine your trade to our Store. We purchased our goods at a low rate, *and are determined to pay for them*, which will enable us to sell at prices to suit customers. ANDREWS & ODUM.
April 4, 1856. 93*4t

REMEMBER!
H. R. PRICE,
Fashionable Tailor.
TAKES the liberty of informing the Public of Montgomery and Richmond Counties, that he has taken an office attached to the Store belonging to Messrs. Townsend, Steele & Co., PEKIN, Montgomery county. His matured experience will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style.
Every description of Gentlemen's Garments cut to order at the shortest notice.
Agent for Fowler & Wells's Phrenological and other publications.
Pekin, March 21, 1856. 91*6t

NOTICE.
MY wife MARY COLE, has left my bed and board without cause: This is therefore to forewarn any and all persons from trading with her, harboring or boarding her in any way, as I am determined not to pay any accounts she may make against me or pay her board. STEPHEN COLE.
March 12, 1856. 91*1m

Montgomery Male Academy.
R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.
THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session, those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.
Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 60*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
P. L. ANDERS.
March 16, 1856. 89*tf

LATEST FROM NEW YORK!
New Spring and Summer Goods!!
S. M. THOMAS
WOULD inform his friends, his numerous customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving, direct from head-quarters, the largest, cheapest, and best assorted Stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Mantillas, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
Ever offered by him. All of which have been selected with especial reference for the wants and taste of the People; and will be offered at a small advance on cost for CASH, or on time to prompt Payers.
S. M. THOMAS, Corner of Market and Gillespie Street.
March 31, 1856. 91*4t

From the Cincinnati Railroad Record

WEALTH OF OHIO.

In the table of population and wealth of the United States in 1855, it was shown that Ohio had increased in wealth in a degree equal to, if not greater, than any State in the Union. One of the great and leading causes of this increase of wealth, is the fact that Ohio is now traversed in every direction by railroads, leading to great markets. 2,700 miles of railroad in Ohio, are connected at once with the great central market, (Cincinnati,) and with all the Atlantic markets, from Boston to New Orleans. For example: the products of Ohio hogs are exported to Wilmington, (N. C.) by its connection with Baltimore, and to Columbus, (Ga.) through Nashville, (Tenn.)

Now, the immediate effect of Ohio railroads has been to double the value of every acre of land within ten miles of the road. This is a well ascertained fact. Nothing can be clearer than if the railroads of Ohio were all taken away, the land on their borders would not bring half their present value. In producing this effect the value of this stock or bonds of the company are of no moment. If the road be running so as to carry off the produce of the country it is of no consequence whether the stock of the company be valuable or not. Hence it is that the community often gain immensely by a railroad, when the stockholders actually suffer. Time, however, will regulate this matter. The stock of many a railroad company now despised in the money market, will be regarded in a few years as the most valuable species of property. We have examples of this in the Reading and the Little Miami Companies.

Having premised this much of the leading cause of increased wealth in Ohio, we proceed to show the reality, by the increased value of animals. We extract from the last Auditor's Report the number and value of animals in the years 1852 and 1855, by which the comparison may be seen:

	1852.	1855.	Increase.
No. of Horses	402,695	624,740	55 per cent.
Mules	2,992	5,315	80 per cent.
Cattle	1,093,218	1,791,189	65 per cent.
Hogs	2,498,792	2,195,769	Decrease.
Sheep	3,050,796	4,337,942	40 per cent.

In this table there is an immense increase in the aggregate number; but a falling off in hogs. The reason of this is quite obvious. When corn (which feeds hogs) cannot be carried to market, hogs are almost the sole customers. They must be raised to eat the corn, and driven to market on foot. But when corn can be carried to market, and has a cash value, many farmers will not be troubled with them, preferring to sell their corn. The great increase is in cattle and horses, which the railroads greatly enhance in value by giving them an immediate cash market.

Let us now compare the moneyed value of these animals:

	1852.	1855.	Increase.
Horses	$16,883,790	$31,415,004	90 per cent.
Mules	125,925	303,125	140 per cent.
Cattle	10,097,858	18,902,036	80 per cent.
Hogs	6,624,780	3,511,702	Decrease.
Sheep	3,581,386	5,664,859	60 per cent.
Aggregate	$31,293,754	$59,615,020	90 per cent.

It appears, then, that the value of animal property in Ohio increased fifty per cent. in three years; an increase much beyond that of the population, or even of the general wealth of the State in that time. Now, we wish to mark, in connection with this, a parallel increase in railroads. Turning back to 1851, the year preceding the valuation of 1852, (which was made on the 1st June, 1852,) we find that prior to the valuation of 1852 there was no railroad communication between Ohio and the Atlantic markets. Neither the Lake Shore Railroad, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio Central, the Pennsylvania Central, nor the Baltimore and Ohio were completed. The instantaneous and powerful influence of completing these communications on the wealth and commerce of Ohio, can now be distinctly seen. The same influence extends, though in a less degree, through all the minor connecting roads. The value of the 2,700 miles of railroad in Ohio is to the State not less than two hundred and fifty millions; although the actual cost does not exceed one hundred millions. But we must pass on to a consideration of the exports of animal producers from this State.

In the Record, Vol. I, No. 6, we estimated, (from the annual commercial reports) the exports of animal products from Ohio, in 1852, to be as follows:

Beef and Cattle	$2,394,750
Pork, Lard, Lard Oil, and Hogs	7,994,290
Butter, Cheese, and Tallow	750,000
Wool	2,100,000
Animal Products	$13,239,040

On the same data, with more accurate statistics of the State, we give the following estimate for 1855, viz:

Beef and Cattle	$4,370,000
Pork, Hogs Lard, and Lard Oil	9,150,000
Butter, Cheese, and Tallow	940,000
Wool	3,000,000
Horses	500,000
Aggregate Export	$17,960,000

In examining the above facts we find that the railroads are rapidly producing a change in the agriculture of Ohio. The production of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hay, garden crops and fruits, are all rapidly increasing; but the product of hogs and small grain is relatively diminishing. The reason of this will be seen at once, if we compare our agriculture and markets with those of England. Hay, cattle and fruit are everywhere the products of high priced ground. In cultivated countries, as land increases in value, the cattle, hay and fruit pay more profit than any other products, and the moment there is a market for them, (which in Ohio has been produced by railroads,) these crops, in time, raise the value of lands. This is seen wherever fat cattle and hay are raised.

We close this article with the proposition that the railroads of Ohio have returned three-fold their cost to the people.

An Amusing Mistake.—A gentleman of Dount was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when discovering that he had left his visiting cards, he ordered his footman, recently come into his service, to go to the mantelpiece in his sittingroom, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retained the articles to be used as he was directed, and off started the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As those were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question—"How many cards have you left?" "Well, sir," says the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, and six of hearts and the ace of clubs!" "The deuce!" exclaimed his master. "That's gone," said John.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Off at Last.—The New Haven (Conn.) Colony of Kansas emigrants, about whom the people of New Haven have been in a state of excitement for some weeks, have at last started on their mission of freedom. They number about eighty, are men of sterling character, and go out well armed. Their leave-taking was quite affecting. They were escorted to the boat by the Elm City Guards, and the Croton Engine Company.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is little less than marvellous how men's opinions of men change with circumstances. Misfortunes degrade an individual in the eyes of the world, and the failure of a project is taken as an evidence of incapacity. Through all ages, success has been the touchstone of ability. The same act, which in its projection we denounce as rash and headstrong, we laud as partaking of the heroic when it is triumphantly achieved. The rebel of to-day is the patriot of to-morrow. The wild speculator of yesterday shall, two months hence, be praised for his energy and forethought. The pretender to a throne ridiculed and caricatured, some twenty years ago, now commands the admiration of all Europe. The crowned heads which in 1852 combined together to prevent the reconstruction of a Napoleon dynasty, now send their representatives to a Congress of nations in the Capital of that Empire whose ruler they barely tolerated, and whose hereditary claims they refused to recognise. These singular mutations bear a strong resemblance to the tricks we sometimes see performed in a Christmas pantomime. A seedy looking individual enters upon the scene, hustled by a crowd, his outward apparel is suddenly stripped from him, and he stands revealed in princely garments. In an instant a hundred voices are lifted in his praise, and he is borne off the stage amidst the acclamations of the multitude. And yet the Prince in rags was not the less a Prince than when the rags fell from him, and he stood revealed in ermine and fine linen."

The star of Louis Napoleon is in the ascendant. He has fought a great war, and has been accorded by common consent the laurels of victory. He has not only reconciled, but bound in alliance with him, the only Power in Europe that was able to measure strength with France, when all the rest of Europe lay prostrate at the feet of the elder Napoleon. He has dictated the terms of peace to the envoys of those nations whose armies subsequently to the battle of Leipsic entered Paris as conquerors, and his official organ announces, a pacific termination to the Crimean war and the birth of an heir to the French throne. This man's life has been replete with romantic incidents. For thirty-five years he was an exile. Nor idle and vicious, as the world declared, but studious and enterprising. Never at any time does he appear to have wavered in his firm belief that he would one day be called to rule over France. He had intense faith in himself and in his mission. The works he wrote in solitude, and the projects he formed, all tended to this one end. To a noble English lady, who had refused to unite her fortunes to his, he is reported to have said, "Lady, you have this day lost a crown!" and whether the anecdote be true or not, the speech is characteristic of the man. At the head of the Sovereigns of Europe, now stands Louis Napoleon, guiding with a firm hand the destinies of France, but resting for support, not upon free institutions and an unshackled press, but upon the protection he affords to property and the encouragement he gives to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. He has declared that France is not yet prepared to appreciate a Republican form of Government, and those who have close studied the present condition and peculiar characteristics of her people coincide with him in this opinion.

CALHOUN AND DEMOSTHENES.

In the volume of Mr. Benton's "Thirty Years View," not yet given to the public, there occurs the following passage relative to the great debate between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, in the American Senate. It is interesting as a graphic description of the great speech to which it refers; and does infinite honor to Col. Benton, as the tribute of a great intellect to the genius and worth of two of his greatest cotemporaries, and withal his implacable political enemies. Speaking of Mr. Calhoun, he says:

He did reply, and at his own good time, which was at the end of twenty days; and in a way to show that he had "smelt the lamp," not of Demades, but of Demosthenes, during that time. It was profoundly meditated and elaborately composed; the matter solid and condensed, the style chaste, terse and vigorous, the narrative clear, the sarcasm cutting; and every word bearing upon the object in view. It was a masterly oration, and, like Mr. Clay's speech, divided into two parts, but the second part only seemed to occupy his feelings and bring forth words from the heart as well as from the head.

And well it might! He was speaking not for life, but for character! and defending public character in the conduct which makes it, on high points or policy, which belonged to history; defending it before posterity and the present age, impersonated in the American Senate, before which he stood and to whom he appealed as judges while invoking as witnesses. He had a high tribunal to plead before, and he rejoiced in it and he defied him; a high stake to contend for, his own reputation; manfully, earnestly and powerfully did he defend it. He had a high example both in oration and the analogies of the occasion, before him; and well had he looked into that example. I happened to know that in this time he refreshed his reading of the Oration on the Crown; and, as the delivery of his speech showed, not without profit. Besides its general cast, which was a good imitation, there were passages of a vigor and terseness—of a power and simplicity—which never would recall the recollection of that masterpiece of the oration of the world. There were points of analogy in the cases as well as the speeches, each case being that of one eminent statesman accusing another, and before a national tribunal, and upon the events of a public life. More happy than the Athenian orator. Different from Æschines and Demosthenes, both himself and Mr. Clay stood above the imputation of corrupt action or motive. If they had faults—and what public man is without them?—they were the faults of lofty natures—not of sordid souls; and they looked to the honors of their country not its plunder—for their fair reward.

A Kansas Shooting Gallery.—The Albany Atlas, alluding to the fact that Henry Ward Beecher requested those who desired to contribute Sharpe's rifles to remain and confer with him on the subject after a Sunday evening service, says:

"Probably the Rev. gentleman, as he is a man of progress, will next take measures to have his church fitted up as a shooting gallery, where emigrants for Kansas can, of a Sabbath evening take lessons in the use of Sharpe's rifles."

A Heart-rending Occurrence.—On last Saturday, a son of David Huckelbury, of Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana, in crossing a field where was inclosed a vicious horse, was attacked by the animal, who with his teeth tore him, and with his feet stamped him until life was extinct. The mother of the boy saw the transaction, and was so much excited that she swooned and was carried into the house in a helpless condition, where she remained until death relieved her in a few hours. The boy was rescued, but not until he was hopelessly injured by the numerous severe bruises he had received.

Louisville Democrat, April 4.

Feminine Appetite.—A lady advertises in the Glasgow Herald, that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea.

TRADE IN WHITE SLAVES.—In a late number of the New York Journal of Commerce the following extract from a letter is published:

SWOTOW (CHINA), Dec. 10th, 1855.

We have now bent our sails and expect to sail for Callao in a few days. We have now on board 700 Coolies, and expect to take 200 more. I suppose if God preserves our lives, we will arrive in about 75 days. I will try to explain what our cargo consists of, viz men, Chinamen of course, who are called Chinamen Coolies. As you have been to Russia, you had a sample,—the same as serfs, or as our Southern negroes; but, poor things, they are torn from their parents and friends, and sent on board of our ship and many other ships of our own country, as well as English. They kidnap them and take them to the junk, as we call it, and stay there one or two weeks, till the captain thinks proper to take them on board our ship. They are bought for fifteen and twenty dollars per man, and when the captain is ready to go on board the junk, the mate sings out, "Lay aft here," calling the by name, and they have to keep the boat away from the junk for fear of some of the Coolies' friends coming and taking them away. We have one Cooley who has run away from five different ships. The kidnappers bring out the Coolies the same as at the slave market at Mobile, for inspection. They are then made to go through several exercises, jumping, kicking, &c., and then inspected by the doctor. After this they are given new clothes, and then sent aboard the ship, and we have to keep sentry. We have twenty men armed on sentry, night and day. The Coolies have several times tried to rise; and if it had not been for two or three Coolies who made it known, they would have taken the ship. We have plenty of ammunition on board, and three guns which are lashed so as to bear on the slaves if they should rise. A ship took some from here and sold them for 250 dollars each. This ship expects to stay out here about two years.

This horrible system of stealing white men and women from their homes and selling them into slavery in the West Indies, Peru, &c., is chiefly carried on by English and American vessels—the latter, the Journal of Commerce says, chiefly hailing from the non-slaveholding States and a large portion of them from New England and New York. As pretty much everybody in New England is in the habit of denouncing Southern Slavery as it exists, it is to be fairly inferred that among those engaged in slave-stealing, as their fathers before them were, are many who are loud in denunciation of the South.

As is well remarked by the Journal, "If a white man were as good as a negro in the estimation of the noisy pretended philanthropists of this day,—or rather, if their humanity was not a sham,—they would utter some voice of remonstrance against the abominable system to which we have alluded, and which is carried on in part by their own neighbors and from their own ports."

Gambling in Breadstuffs.—The New York papers are complaining that time speculations in produce have become a serious evil, and have been pushed to a greater extent within the last six months than ever before. A bad principle, declared to be unbinding at the Board of the Stock Exchange by the Legislature, has been carried into the market for produce, where it is recognized by law and and made obligatory upon contractors. A party sells by sample 80,000 bushels of yellow corn, deliverable in the last week in April, and others do the same thing. A fight is then carried on in stocks. One party tries to depress prices, so as to gain a margin; while the other, from similar motives, struggles to keep them up. When the corn is tendered, its quality may be objected to, and thus lead to vexatious disputes. The market in the mean time, becomes unsettled. There are often two prices in the market: first, those established by the legitimate laws of supply and demand, and those made by the contract system. The same *time* sales also pervade the provision market, and prices are influenced in a precisely similar way. Just before the maturity of large contracts known to be outstanding there are struggles to get up a "corner," just as in stocks, and prices become excited and generally advance. After the contracts are settled, either by the delivery of the produce or by paying the differences, prices again become settled.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Commerce of New York.—It appears from the Journal of Commerce that the total imports of foreign goods at New York in March are $10,083,901 larger than for the same month last year. The total imports for the last three months reach $51,871,305, which is $16,670,939 greater than for the three corresponding months of last year. For the nine months of the fiscal year commencing 12th of July, last the imports amounted to $141,784,114, or 20,025,651 more than for the same period of the last fiscal year. The exports of merchandise and produce for the nine months of the fiscal year are $14,041,122 greater than for the same time last year.

The South Carolina College—Judge J. B. O'Neall, in a letter to the editor of the Southern Enterprise, of the 13th March, says, in referring to the South Carolina College:—"I graduated in the College forty-three years ago last December. I have been a trustee for thirty-seven years. I *know* that I have watched over its interests with all the care of a deep and abiding love; and yet, I *know* that of all the students graduating from 1806 to 1855, forty nine years, one-fourth of the whole number have died drunkards, or are now drunkards—a shame to themselves, and a burden to their families."

Rowdyism in New Orleans.—There appears to be a very bad state of affairs in New Orleans. Outrages and murders are of almost daily occurrence. On the 2d instant Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, ordered a spectator to take his hat off in the court room. This he refused to do, and on a deputy sheriff aprroaching him it became, it is alleged, so evident that a gang of bullies was present with a view to a row that the Judge consented, at the request of a member of the bar, to allow the offender to purge himself of the contempt by saying he intended no insult to the court. Subsequently the Judge was attacked and severely beaten in the street, on the 3rd, by the man against whom he had issued an order for contempt of court.

Ex-President Van Buren is on a visit to New York city, and puts up with his friend, B. F. Butler, who on Friday evening had a large party, including fifty judges, with military men, politicians, patriots, and friends of freedom. The Post says: "The veteran of so many political campaigns, to whom they came to pay their respects, looked as fresh and almost as young as he did twenty years ago. Time seems neither to have impaired his bodily vigor nor taken any thing from the activity and vivacity of his intellect."

Pathetic.—The Rev. Mr. Smithson, who, by the way, has a holy horror of grammar and orthography, thus describes the departure of a "saint;"—"When I *arrove* at the house of my *diseased* friend, he was perspiring his last. I stood by his bedside, and said, as he was too far gone to talk, 'brother, if you feel happy now, *jist* squeeze my hand,' and he *spuze* it."

What they think of Us.—The following is from the New York Observer, of the 3d inst. and will enlighten our readers, by showing what wonderful stories of North Carolina are afloat in the commercial emporium:

In N. Carolina, within six miles of Greensboro', Rev. John B. Marsh reports a family who had never heard any person pray or preach, had never seen a Bible, or heard of Jesus! Throughout "the Pines," where everybody is engaged in making turpentine, he found similar specimens of heathenism; not one half the population according to his estimate, having ever seen a Bible!"

The religious condition of North Carolina is not so good as it ought to be; but there cannot be a word of truth in the above statement. There is not such a family in the whole State as the writer describes; much less is it true that not one half of the population in "the pines" or any other section, never saw a Bible!

Bibles and Bible morality abound among the population "in the pines," more, in proportion to numbers, than in the city of New York; and if there is a family "in six miles of Greensboro'" who had never heard any person pray or preach, had never seen a Bible, or heard of Jesus," that family must have been born both deaf and blind—or else had just arrived from Five Points, New York.—*Rel. Christian Advocate.*

One difference between some of those who have no Bibles in this State and in New York, is, that the North Carolinian may not have had the means or the opportunity to get one, whilst many in New York refuse to have it. We have many poor people, but few infidels.—*Observer.*

Common Schools.—From a table appended to Mr. Wiley's, Report, comprising all the returns received, it appears that there were, during the last year, in 75 counties, 2,995 school districts; in 71 counties, whole number of districts taught, 1,905; whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, in 70 counties, 189,562; whole number attending school in 73 counties, 112,932; whole number of teachers licensed in 57 counties, 1,369; average length of the schools, about four months.—*Hills. Recorder.*

The Florida Indians.—The Tampa "Peninsular" of the 29th ultimo brings but little news from the Indian war. Lieut. Parker had returned from a seven days' scout on the east side of Pease Creek, but found no Indians, though he reports abundant signs. The Peninsular has the following official announcement:

"Capt. Casey, the Agent for Indian Affairs in Florida, is authorized to offer a *per capita* reward or premium for living Indians who may be captured or induced to come in for emigration to the West. The following rates will be paid by him for Indians delivered at Fort Brooke or Fort Myers, viz:

For each warrior, from	$250 to $500
" woman	150 to 200
" boy over ten years	100 to 200

"The highest rate, as above, will be paid for all except the infirm, bed-ridden, and helpless, in which cases the rate (not less than the *minimum* above) will be fixed by the agent or a board."

Mount Vernon.—A writer in the Alexandria Gazette says that Mr. Washington *will* sell the Mount Vernon estate to the State of Virginia, but to none else. The sale to the State of Virginia, the writer says, was not included in the recent letter of Mr. Washington to a South Carolina lady, in which he stated Mount Vernon was not for sale. The Gazette expresses the belief that the writer states accurately Mr. Washington's views on the subject.

African Colonization.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, gives notice that upwards of one hundred slaves are offered emancipation if the Society will afford them a passage to Liberia. The sum of $5,000 will set them free, but the Society needs $16,000 more to defray the expenses of sending out necessary receptacles for the emigrants, and settling them after their arrival, and a call is made upon the benevolent to make up the amount.

A Rare Speculation.—A commercial firm last fall, just at the close of navigation, shipped to this port a cargo of 14,000 bushels of wheat. They were then offered $2.10 per bushel for it, which they refused. They concluded to let it remain in the hull of the vessel and save storage, and take the chances of a market in the spring. They yesterday, in view of the breaking up of the harbor and getting ready for spring business, had their wheat elevated into store, and a sale of the cargo at present ruling prices would place to the account of profit and loss on their ledger the sum of $5,200. Not a very profitable investment, taken all around.—*Buffalo Express.*

Beecher or the Bible.—The following sharp lash is from the whip of the Springfield (Mass.) Argus:

"The reverend rifleman, Henry Ward Beecher, preached in New Haven one day last week, and took up a collection of twenty-seven rifles. One of the subscribers was named *Killum*. Mr. Beecher said, 'that's a significant name in connexion with a Sharpe's rifle.' Say you so, Mr. Beecher? Yet the Scriptures says, 'Thou shalt not kill.' Which is the best authority—Beecher or the Bible?

A Good Fee.—The medical fee of the Empress Eugenia's accoucher, it is said, will be 500,000 francs. His father received £10,000 for his attendance upon the Empress Maria Louise at the birth of the King of Rome.

Great Cattle—One of the Largest Stock Farmers in the World.—We copy the following from a late number of the Albany Knickerbocker:

"Some of the finest cattle we ever saw were brought in this city last Saturday on the Central Railroad. There were thirty-four head, with an average weight of two thousand four hundred pounds. They sold for ten cents a pound live weight, which is equal to $240 each. They were grown by B. F. Harris, of Champagne, Illinois, who has one hundred head of the same weight still to bring to market. Mr. Harris is one of the largest stock farmers in the world. His farm contains four thousand acres. He keeps usually about 500 head of cattle and 600 head of hogs. About the first of May he turns the cattle on the prairie, and they graze under the control of mounted herdsmen, who pen them at night. By the first of autumn his herds, with the wide range of rich prairie, reach the climax of bovine perfection, and a more attractive sight cannot be found. Through the winter those intended for spring sale are stall-fed, requiring 100 bushels of corn to feed a good sized ox. In the winter of 1848-'49 this gentleman stall-fed 982 cattle, and bought 56,000 bushels of corn. In the year 1853 Mr. Harris fed and sold a hundred head of beeves; their average weight was 1,966 pounds. These were the extraordinary lot which took the premium at the World's Fair at New York. The average of cattle herds usually marketed will not exceed 1,500 pounds gross.

POETICAL CURIOSITY.

A curious performance is given in the following poem of different biblical texts:

Cling to the Mighty One,	Ps. lxxxix. 19.
Cling in thy grief;	Heb. xii. 11.
Cling to the Holy One,	Heb. i. 12.
He gives relief.	Ps. cxvi. 9.
Cling to the Gracious One,	Ps. cxvi. 5.
Cling in thy pain;	Ps. lv. 4
Cling to the Faithful One,	1. Thes. v. 24.
He will sustain,	Ps. xxviii. 8.
Cling to the Living One.	Heb. vii. 25.
Cling in thy woe;	Ps. lxxxvi. 7.
Cling to the Loving One,	1. John, iv. 16.
Through all below.	Rom. viii. 28, 3.
Cling to the Pardoning One.	Is. iv. 7.
He speaketh peace;	John, xiv. 27.
Cling to the Healing One.	Exod. xv. 26.
Anguish shall cease	Ps. cxlvii. 3.
Cling to the Bleeding One	1. John, i. 7.
Cling to His side;	John, xx. 27.
Cling to the Risen One,	Rom. vi. 9.
In Him abide	John, xv. 4.
Cling to the Coming One,	Rev. xxii. 20.
Hope shall arise;	Titus, ii. 13.
Cling to the Reigning One,	Ps. xcvi. 1.
Joy lights thine eyes	Ps. xvi. 11

The Higher Law—Progressive Interpretation of the Constitution.—At the Republican meeting at the Capitol for Kansas, the doctrine was announced that "Slavery had no rights—has no right except the right to be killed." War upon it everywhere, in the territories and in the States, in Congress and out of it, was declared; and the campaign was opened in the territories, by an appropriation of nearly $5,000 for Sharpe's rifles.

BANK OF CLARENDON, April 9, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL Balances due on Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, will be due and payable on the FIRST MONDAY in MAY next. Subscribers will please attend to this call.
94-tt] J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

WANTED.

10 SHARES of Cape Fear Bank Stock. Apply, with Cash price, at this Office, by note addressed to "W."
April 10. 94-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, with all necessary out-houses, situated about 5 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Southern Plank Road. The situation is remarkably healthy, with a Well of Good Water in the yard, 50 feet deep. The quantity of land to be sold with it, will be made accommodating to the purchaser, from 300 to 1000 Acres, including a small tract of bottom land.
The terms will be accommodating.
DAVID MURPHY.
Cumberland county, April 8. 94-6t

SCHOOL BOOKS.

KALTSCHMIDT'S Latin Dictionary; Kendrick's Greek Ollendorff; Greenfield's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Herodotus,—Leipsic Edition; Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon; Anthon's Horace; Bullion's Latin Readers and Grammars; Morse's Geography; Goodrich's Pictorial U. States; Willard's U. States; Bullion's Eng. Grammar; Greenleaf's Arithmetics and Keys; McGuffey's Readers; Quackenbos' 1st Lessons; Comstock's Chemistry, &c., just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday, the 3d day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.
T. B. CARR, Grand Secretary.
All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary previous to the meeting.
Wilmington, April 7, 1856. 94-tm

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.
A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.
It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
40, 80, 120 and 160 Acres

BOUGHT and the best Cash prices paid by Scott & Baldwin, Wilmington, N. C. Those who may have a Warrant will do well to see S. & B. before disposing of it.
March 26, 1856. 91-6ti

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

DRUGS,
Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.
In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.
Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.
Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.
Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.
March 10. 85-2mi

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.
Successful Treatment of Hernia!

THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn, for Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5, Double $8. State which side is affected; and size around Hips.
We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.
Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joints. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.
C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses
No. 32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,

PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak, contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's Brace answers as a substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches, around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents' $3; Children's $2 50.
C. W. VANHORN & CO.
32 NORTH NINTH st., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1856.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—From the Comptroller's Report for the year ending Nov. 1, 1855, we condense the following facts:

Literary Fund.—The receipts of this Fund for the year were $146,753 35, which added to balance on hand from previous year of $207,935 10, makes $354,005 45. The disbursements amounted to $202,689 59. Leaving a balance of $151,315 95.

The receipts consist of Bank dividends 78,240 75, Entries of Land 15,261 63, Dividend on Wilmington rail road 28,000, Dividend on Cape Fear Nav. Co. 3,750, Retailer's Tax 4,881 92, Auction Tax 159 79, Interest on money loaned 19,703 86.

The disbursements from this fund consist of $182,688 88 divided among the Common Schools, $9,200 to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, $1675 Salary of the General Superintendent, $2,000 to Mount Pleasant Academy, $4,896 70 expended on the Swamp Lands, and $2,228 92 expenses of the Literary Board.

The Public Fund.—The receipts for this Fund during the year amounted to $2,452,137 32, and the disbursements to $2,323,978 81. This fund was indebted to the Treasurer, (or rather to the Literary Fund,) Nov. 1854, $152,131 31; and is now so indebted $23,972 80.

The receipts consist of

Coupon bonds, (including premium and accrued interest,)	$1,473,574
Temporary State loans,	651,400
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad dividends,	30,712 50
Fayetteville and Western Plankroad do.,	4,800 00
Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds,	3,000 00
Tax on Bank stocks,	5,576 27
Ditto Attorney's licenses,	955 00
Collections of Cherokee bonds,	520 00
Public Taxes due 1855,	279,255 68
	$2,452,137 32

The item of $279,255 68, taxes received from Sheriffs, is an increase of $91,107 70 over the taxes of the year preceding, principally owing to the levy of 12 cents instead of 6 on the $100 value of land, and 40 cents instead of 20 on the poll. The Comptroller anticipates a further large increase this year by the new assessment of lands.

The disbursements consist of

Interest on bonds of the State,	$21,705 00
Ditto, coupon bonds,	1,395,570 00
Ditto, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad do.,	30,000 00
Ditto, Fayetteville & Western P. R. do.,	6,912 00
Revising Statutes,	6,878 00
Judiciary,	29,967 34
Insane Asylum,	10,428 72
Temporary Loans,	326,550 74
General Assembly,	44,247 36
Executive Department,	5,745 07
Secretary of State's do.,	1,187 50
Treasury do.,	2,562 50
Comptrollers's do.,	750 00
Adjutant General,	200 00
State Librarian,	300 00
Superintendent of Capitol,	260 00
Council of State,	322 40
Public Printing and Advertising,	7,566 91
Public Buildings,	2,046 23
Internal Improvement Board,	141 75
Geological Survey,	6,567 14
State and County Agricultural Societies,	2,250 00
State Pensioners,	540 00
Premium on Northern Exchange,	957 00
Holding Elections,	972 80
Sheriff's mileage and per diem, settling Taxes,	1,956 03
State's subscription, N. C. Railroad,	1,433,101 21
Ditto, N. C., and Atlantic do.,	50,000 00
Ditto, Fayetteville & Centre P. R.,	20,000 00
Ditto, Fayetteville & Warsaw do.,	10,000 00
Ditto, McDowell & Yancey Turnpike,	700 00
Appropriation N. Carolina and Western Railroad Survey,	3,050 27
Ditto, N. C. and Atlantic do.,	500 00
Ditto, Public Road from Kennedy's to top of Blue Ridge,	500 00
Ditto, Public Road from Wilkes county line to Welshe's Store,	1,000 00
Ditto, Salisbury and Wilson Road,	230 05
Ditto, Road from Reddies River to Turnpike line,	3,000 00
Ditto, Tar River Improvement,	4,000 00
Binding Laws and Documents,	1,137 27
Contingent and Miscellaneous,	5,811 12
	$2,323,978 81

The amount of Public Tax received from each County is as follows:—

Alamance	3,267 41	Johnston,	4,203 96
Alexander	875 72	Jackson	607 49
Anson	4,412 69	Lincoln	2,705 10
Ashe	1,624 44	Lenoir	3,400 65
Beaufort	5,806 62	Macon	699 80
Bertie	5,430 55	Madison	808 27
Bladen	2,897 50	Martin	3,669 04
Brunswick	2,216 33	McDowell	1,800 40
Buncombe	2,628 58	Mecklenburg	5,981 43
Burke	2,013 74	Montgomery	1,498 35
Cabarrus	3,448 70	Moore	2,108 22
Caldwell	1,267 13	Nash	3,743 27
Camden	1,750 99	Northampton	4,750 18
Carteret	1,396 49	New Hanover	18,274 52
Caswell	6,956 40	Onslow	2,282 80
Catawba	2,130 50	Orange	5,416 05
Chatham	4,875 03	Pasquotank	3,473 47
Cherokee	1,196 66	Perquimons	2,869 52
Chowan	3,399 82	Person	4,570 28
Cumberland	8,344 95	Pitt	4,167 20
Harnett	1,275 07	Polk	602 42
Craven	8,298 83	Randolph	3,808 53
Cleaveland	2,008 49	Richmond	2,953 20
Currituck	2,170 86	Robeson	2,992 87
Columbus	1,958 47	Rockingham	4,523 35
Duplin	4,487 06	Rowan	6,076 09
Davidson	3,940 64	Rutherford	2,676 24
Davie	2,062 28	Sampson	4,140 94
Edgecombe	9,241 24	Stokes	1,850 43
Franklin	4,524 87	Stanly	1,516 08
Forsythe	3,618 14	Surry	1,665 26
Gates	2,806 73	Tyrrell	1,371 04
Gaston	2,177 45	Union	2,179 81
Greene	2,488 59	Wake	13,114 22
Guilford	5,945 77	Warren	6,429 54
Granville	8,068 72	Washington	2,463 19
Halifax	6,838 47	Watauga	614 62
Haywood	827 89	Wayne	5,418 86
Henderson	2,053 83	Wilkes	1,970 67
Hertford	3,793 38	Wilson	536

...g distilleries as authorising them to collect the tax in advance, whilst others regarded it as one of the items of tax which are given in for payment a year after. The tax was thus collected in advance, (as a license to use the still,) in the Counties of Beaufort, Bladen, Columbus, Duplin, Greene, Jones, Johnston, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Wayne, and Wilson. From the small amounts collected in most of these counties, we presume that many owners of stills did not consider the tax as payable in advance. Whilst no such tax was collected from any one in this County, or Harnett, Brunswick, Craven, Edgecombe, Moore, and other counties in which there are stills.

There is one item which has surprised us not a little, viz: the tax on Playing Cards. Taking the amount paid as an indication, we should conclude that there is but little of that kind of gambling or amusement done in this State. The tax is 25 cents on every pack of cards sold in the State. The returns show, (not very truly, we fear,) that only 1578 packs have been sold in the whole State within the year, yielding $394 50 of tax. Of this sum Warren county has the honor of paying $81 25, more than a fifth of the whole amount. Either the dealers in Warren are more careful to return the amount of their sales, or the people are very fond of whist, and perhaps of poker. Twenty-nine counties did not pay a cent for tax on Playing Cards, and we must presume therefore—a violent presumption, we admit,—that no cards were sold in those counties. They are, Alexander, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Greene, Harnett, Haywood, Hyde, Jones, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Montgomery, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Polk, Richmond, Robeson, Rutherford, Wilkes, Wilson and Yadkin.

The following is the entire return for

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Polls,	3,226
Acres Land,	527,793
Valuation Land,	$986,431
Valuation Town Property,	$685,592

GROSS TAX

Land,	$973 21
Town Property,	670 80
Polls,	1,430 40
Interest Received,	545 45
Dividend and Profit,	427 32
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	329 00
Mortgages, Deeds, &c.,	31 00
Capital in Trade,	80
Gates, &c.,	2 50
Pistols and Knives,	34 00
Dirks and Canes,	5 00
Gold Watches,	291 00
Silver Watches,	56 50
Harps,	2 00
Pianos,	69 00
Plate,	48 72
Pleasure Carriages,	331 50
Playing Cards,	8 25
Bowling Alleys,	50 00
Merchants' Capital,	2,870 29
Pedlars,	30 00
Taverns,	40 00
Circuses, &c.,	70 00
Retailers,	90 00
Liquor Traffic,	51 15
Insurance Companies,	450 00
Total amount,	$8,344 95

THE TOWN TAXES.—An error (not ours) in the advertisement of the Town Commissioners, in Thursday's paper, is corrected in to-day's paper. The "tax for ordinary purposes" is $1 on the poll and 50 cents on each $100 value of real estate, as formerly.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—At the town meeting on Thursday last, a Committee was appointed to correspond with Messrs. Winslow and Branch, members of Congress from this and the Raleigh District, on the subject of the proposition now before Congress to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Foundry in the Deep River Coal and Iron region, and to collect such documents and facts as may have a favorable bearing on the subject. The committee would be glad to have the assistance of any persons who may have such information. Address, C. B. Mallett, J. G. Shepherd, or E. J. Hale.

FLORA MCDONALD.—The Lecture by Jas. Banks, Esq., on the life and character of this celebrated Scottish heroine, was well received by a highly respectable and attentive audience, at the Fayetteville Hall on Friday evening last. It was a labor of love in her countryman, clannish as all Scotchmen proverbially are, to tell of her lovely person and still lovelier character, to trace her heroic devotion to the Prince Charles, (King, as she styled him,) her successful rescue of him from the dangers which environed him, her saving of his life, her subsequent migration to this country, and to this town; to tell of the houses where she had visited and resided, here and in the County of Cumberland, of the sufferings which she endured as wife and mother in consequence of the captivity of her husband and the dangers of her sons in the troublesome times of the Revolution; of her peaceful death among her own native hills of Scotland. This was all done in glowing language which showed that the heart of the speaker was with his subject. It was a pleasant hour, and we could wish that more evenings were spent in similar intellectual enjoyments in this town.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—We are requested to state, that a Revival is now in progress in the Baptist Church in this town—several persons having made a profession of religion, and the work still going on with increasing interest.

THE EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS.—We have seldom seen a more striking illustration of the effect of rail roads on the wealth of a State, than that presented by the article which we copy from the Cincinnati Railroad Record. It is worthy of careful study.

We are perfectly satisfied of the truth of its position, (the operation of which we would not confine to Ohio,) that the effect of rail roads is to double the value of every acre of land within ten miles of the road. In that view, it is apparent that the owners of such land, (who usually contribute but little to build rail roads,) are more benefitted than any other persons, and might indeed themselves build a rail road on any eligible route with the surplus value thereby added to their property.

MR. GILMER NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.—We learn from the Standard that John A. Gilmer, Esq. of Greensborough, was nominated for Governor by the American Convention which met in that place on Thursday last. Mr. Gilmer had previously declined, through the Patriot, being a candidate for the nomination, but he finally accepted it, as we learn, though expressing regret that it was tendered to him

The Standard says that there were about 250 Delegates in the Convention, and that the "Hon. Sion H. Rogers, of Raleigh, Anti-Nebraska Whig, and *not* a member of the order, was President of the Convention."

We learn that there were 58 counties represented by 360 Delegates.

ELECTORAL TICKET.—At a Convention of the "American" party of the 6th Congressional District, at Winston on Tuesday last, Gen. Jas. M. Leach, of Davidson, was nominated as a candidate for Presidential Elector.

M. T. Clement, of Davie, is the Democratic candidate in the same District.

A GRATIFYING FACT.—We noticed a week or two ago the proceedings of a "Whig" meeting in Wilkes County. Since that time "Whig" meetings have been held in Alexander and Ashe, and after a speech (as previously in Wilkes) by Hon. N. Boyden, the "American" nominations were unanimously ratified.

How many "old line Whigs," or whether any such, attended these "Whig" meetings we know not. But the inference is very plain and very cheering, that in the Western Reserve the Whig strength is yet so great that it has been found convenient to denominate ratification meetings "Whig" Meetings.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Mr. Wiley, the General Superintendent of Common Schools, has announced his intention to publish a quarterly Magazine, each No. to contain 32 pages, and to circulate gratuitously 3500 copies among the Committee-men and Superintendents of Common Schools in the various counties of the State. It will be devoted to education, and to the diffusion of information respecting the School System in North Carolina and other States. It will be sent to subscribers at 50 cents per annum in advance. Address the publishers, the editors of the Raleigh Standard.

Mr. Wiley deserves great credit for this and other efforts to promote the noble cause in which he is so earnestly and effectively engaged. One of his objects is to have uniformity in the books used in the schools, and to exclude improper books. And on this subject he relates the following incident:

"A few days ago, when in a Northern City, I learned that a merchant laid in several dozen copies of a Reader which contains an elaborate assault on the Institutions of the South—and it is published by men who regard Southern Slaveowners as monsters. The purchaser, no doubt, was innocent: he only knew that this Reader had been used in his community, and was not aware of its contents."

We cannot spare the room to publish in full Mr. Wiley's announcement of this proposed Magazine.

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA STATE STOCKS.—There was a sale of North Carolina Bonds in New York on Tuesday last at 98 per cent., and of Virginia at 93¾ to 93½.

The meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held at Haywood on the 17th inst.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—A rather amusing speech was delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, by Mr. Shorter of Alabama, provoking a laugh by its very ultraism. He contended, so the telegraphic account runs, "that Massachusetts by the conduct of her citizens relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, had placed herself outside the Constitution, and *ought not to be represented in Congress.* The South, he said, had been victimized every time she compromised with the North, and he therefore hoped that no further attempt of that kind would be made. Mr. Shorter said that not only Alabama but every Southern State had resolved that should the General Government fail to protect them in the exercise of their Constitutional rights, they would take the remedy into their own hands. The South will stand on the Georgia platform, and if the Democratic party triumphs in the Presidential election, the Union will be saved, but if Black Republicanism prevails, the history of our Confederation will have been written."

It is not so certain that a triumph of the Democracy would have any such effect as Mr. Shorter anticipates. We have had scarcely any thing but democratic triumphs,—that party has been in power for all of the last thirty years, except the four years of Taylor and Fillmore, and a few months of Harrison and Tyler, and yet the Union has been constantly getting into greater and greater jeopardy. It was saved, as was thought, during Fillmore's Whig administration; but under the democracy it would not stay saved. Black Republicanism flourishes under democratic rule, or with Democratic assistance. Whenever the spoils can be secured by a union of those two elements, that union is sure to be made. The first instance ever known of a coalition with abolitionists, was that in Massachusetts, where the democracy and the abolitionists united and beat the Whigs. And from that time to this, things have been getting worse and worse. The example then set, has since been followed by any party at the North that could thus secure a triumph.

KANSAS.—The troubles in this territory, of which the newspapers are so full, are doubtless almost entirely imaginary. A letter received here from a former resident of this place, a gentleman of character and intelligence, now a resident of Kansas, denies the existence there of any such evils as are reported. The Territory is quiet, and he says, not filling up rapidly; emigration being deterred by the supposed state of excitement. He thinks that Kansas will be a slave State.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Seward delivered a long speech on Kansas, insisting on the immediate admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, without reference to its population. The speech was strongly anti-slavery, of course.

On Thursday, Kansas was still the subject, many members participating in the debate.

On Friday, the Senate passed 48 private bills

In the House of Representatives, two of the contested seats have been settled, Fouke of Illinois being ousted from his seat, and Marshall of the same State, confirmed in his.

Both Houses adjourned from Friday to Monday.

NO NEWS FROM EUROPE.—We are not advised of the arrival of any steamer since our last.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The coalition of Americans and Abolitionists has succeeded in carrying both Houses of the Legislature, by a majority of 5 in the Senate and 7 in the House. This result will throw Toucey, anti-abolition Loco, out of the U. S. Senate, and put in a freesoiler of some sort. For Governor, (a few small towns only remaining to be heard from,) Ingham, Loco, has 29,105, Minor, K. N. 23,487, Wells, Black Rep. 5,921, Rockwell, Whig, 1,191. Ingham lacks about 1500 of an election by the people; and so Minor will probably get it from the Legislature.

New Haven was carried by the Locos for the first time in 21 years—owing to the disgraceful doings in the North Church in that city. This is called "a shot from Sharpe's rifle."

The democrats have gained several thousand votes in this election, having been beaten nearly 10,000 last year.

THE NEW HAVEN CHURCH RIFLE MEETING. The New Haven Register contains the following paragraph:—

"One of our business men showed us yesterday a letter he had just received from a southern gentleman countermanding an extensive order, and enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the rifle meeting at the North Church as published in the New York Times. The writer speaks of them as the most "infamously fanatical" of anything which has ever come under his observation. But what care such men for the interests and honor of our city? Those who wage war against the constitution itself must care little what they do! The mechanics and business men of the city are not responsible for the doings of the fanatics, and it is hard that they must suffer for the conduct of others."

THE FIGHTING PARSONS.—We supposed that the Rev. Mr. Dutton and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher stood alone among clergymen, in their ferocious desire to put Sharpe's rifles in the hands of the people that they might engage in civil war. But the N. Y. Express republishes an account of an Irish meeting held in that city in 1849, in which Father Curran, a Romish Priest, contributed $250, and Archbishop Hughes, of the same church, gave $500, towards getting up a civil war in Ireland. The scenes were worse, if possible, than at the Beecher exhibition in New Haven. One man gave $500 "to buy pikes to pinion Lord Clarendon." Another $5 to hang somebody else. Hughes made a speech urging on his countrymen. But this did not occur within church walls, as in New Haven.

WISCONSIN "AMERICANS."—The State Council has repudiated the nominations of Fillmore & Donelson, and has adopted resolutions in favor of Speaker Banks for President.

The American party in Indiana has published a call for a people's convention, avowing that, "as a party it stands ready to co-operate with any party against the present administration;" that the Missouri compromise should be restored; and if Congress should refuse that, then no State should be admitted into the Union tolerating slavery. All this is signed, as President of the Executive Committee, by the Mr. Sheets who figured so conspicuously in the Philadelphia convention that nominated Fillmore and Donelson.

ARREST OF FILLIBUSTERS.—The steamer Orizaba was detained at New York about an hour, on Tuesday last, just as she was about to start for Nicaragua, by the U. S. officers, who arrested three fillibusters, out of 500 to 600 passengers. The steamer, with the remainder of her passengers, was then allowed to depart. Among those who went was Col. May, late of the U. S. Army, who gained so much credit for his dragoon charge in the Mexican war.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The Jackson Mississippian says that Mississippi "owes a debt to the Pierce Administration." Mississippi, unfortunately, is not fond of paying its debts. And mindful of that fact, Prentice asks whether the State means to issue bonds to secure the payment of this debt, and if so, what will be their market value?

Geo. W. Hayden, an Englishman, aged 21, who robbed Ball, Black & Co.'s Store, N. Y. (in which he was a workman,) of $60,000 worth of diamonds, &c., was arrested the same day, with all the stolen property in a carpet bag in his hand.

NEW POST OFFICE.—New Port, Randolph County, Hiram A. Davis, Post Master.

Despatches.—We learn from the Sun correspondence that—

"Letters have been received by Mr. Marcy from Mr. Dallas, but not affording any information as to the present intentions of the British Government in regard to the settlement of the enlistment question."

Fire.—We are sorry to learn that a fire occurred at the Bucket Factory of Mr. Geo. H. Makepeace, in this vicinity, last week, destroying a large quantity of valuable seasoned timber, enough to make two thousand buckets. The accident above mentioned will retard operations but a short time. *North Carolinian.*

No Danger of Bankruptcy.—It is stated in a Washington letter that the receipts of the United States government for the week before last exceeded its expenditures by the sum of $1,400,000. Just think of that for one week! At the same ratio for one year the receipts would exceed the expenditures $73,000,000.

IS KANSAS A STATE!

This question has been the subject of discussion in the Senate during the morning hour for several days past. It was disposed of yesterday on a question of order, upon which the President decided that as the memorial, on the motion to print which the debate arose, was not from a legislature of a State which could be legally recognised as such, under the rules of the Senate it would go to the Committee on Printing for a report. On motion of Mr. Mason, the order referring the memorial to the Committee on Printing was rescinded, and the same was then withdrawn by General Cass. It had been introduced by him, and purported to come from the members of the legislature of Kansas. The debate involved the question whether Kansas can in any light be so regarded as to claim the rights of a State. Some senators sought to find precedents in the cases of Missouri and California. Messrs. Douglas and Weller clearly showed that these cases were no precedents. The distinction is that Kansas comes forward not only without any law of Congress or of the territorial legislature, but *directly in defiance of both.* No other State ever applied for admission under such circumstances. The simple fact of the case was stated by Mr. Seward in his speech on Wednesday. *Kansas is in a state of revolution*—the revolutionary party have defied the territorial laws, and made a constitution without the concurrence of a large portion of the inhabitants. This revolutionary party claims that Congress should sanction their unlawful and defiant proceedings, and admit them as a State. However this question might be where there was no territorial organization, it is clearly true that when there is a territorial legislature a part of the inhabitants can no more form a State within the Territory, and against its authority, than could the same thing be lawfully done within a State. To admit Kansas under such circumstances is to give birth to a State which was conceived in rebellion.—*Washington Union.*

New York Legislature.—The Legislature of New York adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night, at the expiration of the one hundred days for which its members are allowed pay for their services. The Senate agreed to a brief extension of the session, and early in the day thirty-nine members of the House addressed a letter to the Governor recommending an extra session of twenty days' duration. The Governor refused to accede to the proposition. Resolutions to extend the session were defeated. Amongst the unfinished business are many of the most important bills, including the police bill, the liquor bill, the apportionment bill, the appropriation bills, &c. Under these circumstances, it is supposed that the Governor will necessarily have to call an extra session.

NEW YORK, April 8th.

Condemned as a Slaver.—The U. S. District Court this morning ordered the schooner Falmouth and her cargo to be sold as a prize to the government for being engaged in the slave trade.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 10.

Important from the Plains.—Advices from the Plains state that Gen. Harney had met the representatives of all the Indians in the Sioux country, except two tribes, and agreed upon definite terms of peace.

A large fire occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday night last, which destroyed the Artisan Building, occupied by lithographers, silversmiths, and other workmen. Loss 2 to $300,000. The U. S. Hotel, adjoining, was saved with difficulty; the boarders fled and the house was flooded with water. An old invalid lady, in an adjoining house, was so frightened that she was seized with convulsions, and died.

Mr. Everett's Oration.—It is stated by the Baltimore *Sun*, that one of the most amusing facts connected with this oration has never yet been published. Since it acquired so large a hold upon the public mind, and the demand for the delivery of it has been co-extensive with the Union, Mr. Everett has received a proposition from a rhetorician of some note to relieve him of the task. This unassuming gentleman represented that he was perfect in his oratorical acquisitions, voice, gesture, intonation, "good emphasis and good discretion," and could impart to the eulogy that grace and effect in which he thought Mr. Everett was deficient. He only stipulated for one-half of the proceeds as a reward for his disinterested services, Mr. Everett to receive the other half and the whole of accumulating fame. It is needless to say that the proposition was declined.

Land at $3,484,800 per Acre.—The rate at which the lot on the corner of State and Exchange streets, Boston, was recently sold was $80 per square foot, and at the same rate the cost of an acre of land would amount to $3,484,800 per acre.

Shocking Result of Gambling.—Thomas Scott, a young man, committed suicide at Bladensburg, Md., on Friday last, by hanging himself. He had previously lost all his money by gambling.

Madame de Bodisco has advertised her furniture to be sold at auction, and intends leaving for Europe. It is now sixteen years since, (when a school girl at Georgetown,) she attracted the notice of the late Baron, and was given him in marriage by Henry Clay. Her two oldest children, sons, are now in Russia, receiving a thorough education, and serving the Emperor as "Pages of the Household."

A Terrible Leap.—We learn that one of the workmen fell from the Rock Island bridge last week, a distance of fifty-two feet. A large stick of timber fell at the same time and from the same place. The ice being rotten, both the stick of timber and the man went through together, and the men on the bridge stood aghast, expecting to see their comrade no more; but in a twinkling he scrambled out on the ice, and, with clenched fists and significant gestures, commenced swearing terribly at some one for pushing him off the bridge. Bating the cool bath he had received, he was none the worse for his fearful adventure.

MARRIED,

At Rockfish Village, on Thursday evening last, by A. Alden, Esq. Mr. John W. Smith to Miss JACKY ANN BARNHILL, all of that village.

In Sampson county, on the 3d inst., by David A. Bizzel, Esq., Mr. RUFUS F. ALLEN to Miss JANE C., daughter of A. Monk.

At St. Louis, Mo., in the 26th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev. Mr. Schuyler, Lieut. FRANCIS T. BRYAN, Topographical Engineers U. S. A., of N. C., to Miss EDMONIA, daughter of the late Col. N. C. Taylor. At the same time, Lieut. BENERLY H. ROBERTSON, U. S. Dragoons, to Miss VIRGINIA N., daughter of Julius D. Johnson, Esq., dec'd.

In the vicinity of Wake Forest College, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by Rev. Jas. S. Purify, Rev. J. J. JAMES, Editor of Biblical Recorder, to Miss MARY L. daughter of Priestly H. Mangum, Esq., dec'd.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 4th inst., FLORA ELIZABETH, wife of Henry R. King, in the 41ts year of her age.

At Centre, Stanly Co., on the 1st inst., Mr. G. I. ALLEN, aged about 45. He was a strictly upright and honest man, and esteemed by all who knew him.

In Wilmington, on Saturday last, Mr. ALEXANDER McLENNON, in the 71st year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 14.

BACON—	11½ a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	21 a	Cuba	37½ a 42
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5¼ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13½ a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 60 a 0 00
COTTON—		Alum, bu	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	9¾ a 10¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8 a 8½	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prib.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	63 a 65
Brs. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	45 a 50
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 25 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 00 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 50 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 00 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry	12 a 12½	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8¼ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

There has been a large advance in cotton. Sales of prime have been made at 10¾.

Bacon 11½ to 12

Flour—Lower grades have fallen. Family 7 25, Super 7 00, Fine 6 50, Cross 6 00.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80, Scrape 80, Spirits 30.

NEW FLOUR REGULATION.—We are requested to state, that thirty-two of the merchants of this town, dealers in Flour, have entered into an agreement hereafter "to make a difference of 50 cents per bbl., both in buying and selling, between each quality except Condemned, and in this the buyer to exercise his discretion."

We are not sufficiently familiar with the subject to say more of it than this, that we learn the regulation will conform to the practice elsewhere, and be advantageous to the producers who bring their flour to this market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 25, virgin 1 88, hard 1 35 to 1 40. Spirits 35. Rosin 1 20 to 1 25. Tar 1 25, Spirit Casks, 1 50, 90 days.

At New York, Southern Flour is heavy and 12½ lower. Sales at 7 12 to 8 62. Southern Wheat 1 61. Southern Corn 60 to 66. Cotton is very active, middling uplands 10½, with upward tendency. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 38 to 38½. Rosin lower at 1 70 to 1 75.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line, April 11 and 12.—Strs Scottish Chief and Brothers, with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh's Line, 12th inst., Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H. L. Myrover, A. B. Marsh, Farlowe & Winslow, Morrison, McNeill & Co, P. Crow, F. L. Gorrell, H. & E. J. Lilly, Moffitt & Brown, J. W. Lett, R. Gray, R. W. Kinlaw, J. W. Powers, Dr. Foulkes, J. J. Underwood.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, 12th inst., Str Rowan, with goods for Morrison, McNeill & Co, Drake, Parker & Co, J. Jernigan, Cook & Johnson, W. McIntyre, Moffitt & Brown, C. Black, J. F. Foulkes, R. W. Kinlaw, J. & T. Waddill, A. H. McNeill, W. H. Carver, L. W. Gorrell, J. H. Haughton, F. Fries.

McLaurin's Line. April 14, Str Southerner, with goods for H. Erambert, B. F. Pearce, D. & W. McLaurin, J. C. Williams, A. G. Thornton, A. Murchison, Council, Ray & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Schrs. 9.—J. H. Flanner fm Philadelphia, Ida fm N. York, Devil Bug fm Smithville, Jenny Lind fm Rockport; Barque George fm N. York. 10.—Brig W. H. Weeks fm N. York; Schrs, Highlander fm Boston, R. F. Stockton fm N. York, Sally Ann fm Hyde. 11.—Schrs S. H. Pool fm Baltimore, M. Cranmer fm Fairfield. 12.—Brigs Kentucky, and Brooklyn fm N. York; Schr Albion fm Jacksonville.

SURVEYING & ENGINEERING.

THOS. A. E. EVANS offers his services to Survey Lands, furnish Plans and Specifications for Bridges, &c. Address him through the Post Office, or apply at the Store of Messrs. S. T. Hawley & Son. Fayetteville, April 14. 94-tf

New Goods

At the New Building near Liberty Point.

WM. MACINTYRE has open and for sale a Full Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;
Hats and Bonnets;
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS;
Hardware;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;
A full stock of
GROCERIES.
PLOWS AND PLOW-CASTINGS.
April 14, 1856. 94*5w

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened on Wednesday, 16th inst., when families can be supplied at One Cent a pound. Tickets can be had on application to D. & W. McLaurin.

ISHAM BLAKE.
Fayetteville, April 14. 94-1m

At a regular meeting of the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, held at the office of the Town, on Monday evening, April 7th 1856:

Present, A. A. McKethan, Magistrate of Police *pro tem;* A. McLean, Beverly Rose, W. T. Horne, William Warden, C. D. Nixon, Commissioners.

W. Warden, Esq., Town Treasurer, filed a report, under resolutions of the last meeting, furnishing estimates of the means and expenditures for the current year.

Ordered, that the following Taxes be and are hereby assessed for the current year, viz:

For ordinary purposes,	One Dollar on each Poll. 50 cts. on each $100 valuation.
Paying Interest and creating a sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of Bonds issued by the town to pay subscription to Western R. R. Co.	One dollar on each Poll and One dollar on each $100 valuation of real estate.

Resolved, That the Town Treasurer prepare a list for the Collector to collect by, and that in such list proper columns be ruled, showing the Tax assessed for ordinary purposes and the Tax for paying interest and principal on bonds issued in payment of Rail Road subscription; and that the Collector, on payment of Taxes, give separate receipts, designating in one the ordinary Taxes paid and in the other the Taxes paid for Rail Road purposes.

Messrs. A. M. Campbell, C. E. Leete, and James B. Ferguson, were duly elected Auctioneers for the ensuing year. Adjourned.

A. McLEAN, Clerk *pro tem.*
94-2t

Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence; The Mormons at Home, by Mrs. B. G. Ferris; further supplies of Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5, 1856.

Blannks for sale here.

GREEN & WEAR,
Watch Makers, Jewellers,
AND
Metallographers.

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR

CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.
April 9. 84-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 CASKS in first rate order, now landing. For sale in quantities to suit.
B. ROSE.
April 14 94-3t

CARRIAGE SPRINGS & AXLES.

A NEW Supply just received and for sale by
B. ROSE.
April 14. 94-3t

2000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon and Lard of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE.
April 14. 94-3t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company, will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on the last Thursday in this month, being the 24th day of the month. JOHN M. ROSE, Sec'y.
April 11, 1856. 95-tm
Salem Press and Asheboro' Bulletin publish 1 time

A CHANCE to MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,
WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
April 12. 94*3tpd

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received my SPRING SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of

Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes Raisins; Figs; Prunes; Preserved Ginger; Sardines; Pickles; Tomato Catsup; Worcestershire Sauce;

And NUTS of all kinds, with other articles usually kept in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.
Also, 600 COCOA NUTS.
CHARLES BANKS.
April 9. 94-2w

TO PHYSICIANS.

I HAVE ON HAND A **FULL STOCK** OF

DRUGS,

Medicines and Chemicals,

Which I offer to Physicians at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

As to quality, I will say to my old customers that they are of the same quality which they have bought of me during the past thirteen years.

To new customers I guarantee my Drugs to be of the best quality that can be procured in the United States.

My Pharmaceutical Compounds are all made under my personal supervision.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 9. 94-4wi

JUST RECEIVED.

AN ASSORTMENT of Waldron's SCYTHES. Also, the genuine Griffin's STRAW KNIVES; together with a new assortment of

CUTLERY
AND
Carriage Materials,

Which is offered at a small advance for CASH, or good paper.
WILLIAM BOOTH,
Dobbin House Building.
April 9. 94-3t

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 94-y

LAMP OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
MACHINE OIL.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 9. 94-3t

BEAUTY! ELEGANCE! ECONOMY!

COMBINED in my well assorted Stock of No. One

Ready-Made Clothing

For Gentlemen, Youths and Boys.

Furnishing Goods,

Such as Dress Shirts of French Fancy Linen and fine plain Irish Linens, &c.

FANCY GOODS;

STRAW HATS; WIDE-AWAKES;

BOOTS,

GENTLEMENS' GAITERS of every description,
PATENT LEATHER OXFORD TIES;
Sole Leather Travelling ***TRUNKS;*** Trunks for Ladies with secret Drawers and Bonnet Boxes attached;

Valises; Carpet Bags; Umbrellas;
WALKING CANES;
SEGARS;

LOOKING GLASSES, Large and Small;

and "last but not least" a few more of "THE VESTS" left, with countless invisible profiles of different Phisiognomies.

Making in all the Largest, Cheapest and Handsomest Assortment of Goods in this branch of business ever exhibited in this Market.

I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me, and I have no hesitation in saying that the result will be a satisfactory one to my customers.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 10, 1856. 94-2m

WHITE LEAD for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 9. 94-3t

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

OF Best quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE
April 9. 94-3t

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY,

FOR Sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 9. 94-3t

CONGRESS WATER,

FRESH from Saratoga, at S. J. HINSDALE'S.
April 9. 94-3t

Fresh Spring Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON has just received a large and desirable Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY SILK GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Fig'd Summer Silks; Berages, Tissues; Crape de Paries; Chalies; Organdies, plain and in Robe Patterns. Embr'd, Flounced, Col'd and White Evening Dresses. A few Rich Col'd and Black Moir Antique Silks. A large and beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars, Sleeves, French Embr'd Flirts, Pieques, &c. Plain and Embr'd Crape Shawls—a few very superior Embr'd Silk and Lace Mantles, &c.

Hats, Plain Straw and French Lace Bonnets—a few very superior Col'd and White Crape and Silk, differ. of the latest styles.

Particular attention is invited to a large and well assorted stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men and Boys, made in the LATEST STYLES and WARRANTED WORKMANSHIP.

The above Stock was selected with great care, and embraces every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line. Buyers would do well to call and examine the above Stock before purchasing.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 26. 90-tf

A CARD.

MR. ARCH'D N. McDONALD (late of the firm of Shemwell & McDonald) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now doing business with Mr. J. A. Pemberton, where he would be pleased to have them call and see him. Mr. P. has a very desirable stock of Fresh Goods, comprising everything in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress line which he will take great pleasure in exhibiting. ARCH'D N. McDONALD.

March 26. 90-tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership existing between W. F. & E. F. Moore was dissolved on the 1st March, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make payment either party is authorised to settle

W. F. MOORE,
E. F. MOORE.

The above business will be continued by W. F. & J. J. Moore, under the name and style of MOORE & BROTHER.

March 27, 1856. 90-

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barèges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, 4 to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

WE are now receiving an unusually large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Which we will sell very cheap for Cash, or on the usual time to Wholesale Buyers exclusively.

Our stock will consist of a general selection of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

With a great variety of notions.

☞ Those owing us notes past due, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1856. 87-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large and desirable stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, BONNETS AND UMBRELLAS,

Which will be offered cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Those owing us debts of long standing, are earnestly requested to pay them.

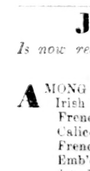
H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1856. 87-4w

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding House belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., 1 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855. }

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1856.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORDAI CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $60 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag. Lime at 25 cents per cask, and Ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

Dr. JAMES A. CLOPTON,

WHO has, for a number of years, been successful in curing

Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c.,

Offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, EVERY REMEDY IN USE, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address JAMES A. CLOPTON,

St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

He could give you hundreds of certificates, but offers only the following:

LOVINGSTON, Oct. 31, 1855.

Dear Sir: I saw your card in the Lynchburg Virginian about the 10th of September last, announcing your visit to Lynchburg, prepared with a remedy for the cure of Cancers and like diseases, about the 13th of September, and obtained a box of your "Cancer Ointment," and applied it to said tumor ten days, (following your directions,) and in twenty days, it was perfectly well, leaving but a very slight trace of its former existence, and up to this time, it presents no symptoms of reappearance.

I consider you, therefore, deservedly entitled to the fee I paid you, as well as my testimony to the efficacy of your remedy.

Respectfully, ORVILLE LOVING.

To DR. JAS. A. CLOPTON, Dalton, Geo.

WILSON'S DEPOT, SOUTH SIDE R. R. Va.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you, that my Cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice. Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOBBS.

NOTTAWAY Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was, when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE W. REDD.

PINE HALL, N. C., January 15, 1856.

DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred-dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 25. 90-8t

A NEW WORK.

Gardening for the South.

BY W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden and the Fruit Garden, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price $1 25.

To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by us prepaid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
90-9tpd 140 Fulton street, New York.

National Agricultural Warehouse,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,
MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, **New York.**
JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and most complete assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for Sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

GUANO, BONEDUST, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

March 29. 91-3m

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 22, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feby 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

A CARD.

DOCT. HENRY C. ROBINSON offers his professional services. He will be associated in practice with his brother, Dr. Benj. W. Robinson.

March 24, 1856. 89-1m

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of

DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

BOARDING,

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT,

FRONT STREET.

L. MALLETT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 1, 1856. 83-2m

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured $1,274,717 34

Amount of Premium Notes $16,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled 126,474 03

" " " now on hand $189,859 33

Increase during last year $61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89 100 per cent on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand last report	$772 80	
" for Premiums received	6,103 28	
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	387 50	
" for Rent	70 00	
		$7,288 67

DISBURSEMENTS

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00	
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00	
" " Salaries	1,550 00	
" " State Tax	100 00	
" " Contingent expenses	375 62	
" " Premiums returned	20 65	
		$4,346 27
Balance		$2,937 40

To wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00	
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40	
		$2,937 40

ASSETS

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,927 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (SneeTs,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. Mckethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned continues to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

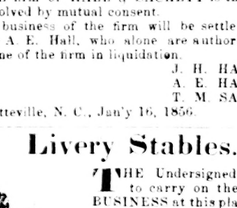
$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

FOR SALE,

A FEW good FARM HORSES, apply soon to M. McKINNON.

Jan'y 26. 73-3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company will be held in the town of Haywood, on Thursday the 17th of April next.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

Pittsboro', March 1. 83-tm

BURNING FLUID,
WHITE POTASH, just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

March 24. 89-1m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arundell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan.—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3mpd

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake county, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road at Forestville and Huntsville. The Farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Fourdenier machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 3400 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856. 86-ts

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg. } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP,

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

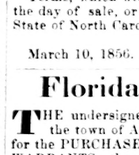
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.



THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR

MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in **France.** They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 78-tf

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Dining H... for the passengers going North and S... and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville, Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no one of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded for communication with Wilmington and Charleston, three a day, enables the Proprietress to promise a table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense will be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conway Stage leaves the same days at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine and those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, will thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, find every thing in readiness for their reception.

M. A. BROTHERS.

Fair Bluff, April 5. 95-3m

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 PINE LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEFIELD.

March 27, 1856. 91-3t

"HERMILTON" FOR SALE.

THIS valuable tract of land, known as the SHAW LAND, containing One Thousand Acres more or less, is now offered for sale on terms the most favorable. Said Land is situated six miles south of Averasboro', six south of Barclaysville, and two exceeding three miles from two of the best Landings on the River. No Timber has been taken from, or any boxes cut on, any portion of said land. For density in pine growth, this Land is unsurpassed by McN. McRAE.

Any person wishing information concerning said Land can obtain it by application to Mr. W. Rhodes, Mr. C. Canaday, or Mr. T. Avery.

March 29. 91-3t

EQUITY LAND SALE.

IN Pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Special Term, Feb. 1856, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin and A. McLaurin, I will expose to public Sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 12th day of May next, ONE THOUSAND OF LAND containing 125 Acres, in Cumberland County, on the east side of Cape Fear in Flea Hill Swamp, about 5 miles from Town, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, D. McLaurin, and others. The said Land is valuable Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered.

Terms of Sale, 6 month's credit. Bond and approved security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

March 29. 91-3t

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65-tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMESS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, preserves the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—which we invite the particular attention of all who chose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

62-6m

Dec. 14, 1855

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which